

**WORKSHEET**  
**National Clean Sediment Strategy Discussion Points**  
**Rivers and Streams**

<b>Overview of National Sediment Strategy</b>			
<b>#</b>	<b>Statement</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>
<b>1</b>	EPA should develop sediment criteria on a regional, rather than a national, basis.	×	×
<b>2</b>	EPA should develop different sediment criteria for different waterbody types (e.g., lakes, rivers, wetlands, coastal waters).	×	×
<b>3</b>	Unlike other criteria guidance that EPA has developed, EPA should express sediment criteria guidance as numeric ranges, reflecting a menu of different values based on the waterbody type and the region of the country in which the water is located.	×	×
<b>4</b>	EPA should prepare four separate sediment criteria guidance documents for the four waterbody types (lakes, rivers, wetlands, and coastal waters).	×	×
<b>5</b>	EPA should develop its own set of sediment target ranges based on geographic region, waterbody type, and designated uses.	×	×
<b>6</b>	EPA should use existing state databases of monitoring information to develop these sediment criteria ranges.	×	×
<b>7</b>	EPA should supplement existing state databases with new regional case studies and demonstration projects.	×	×

<b>Overview of National Sediment Strategy</b>			
<b>#</b>	<b>Statement</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>
<b>8</b>	EPA should encourage States and Tribes to use the guidance documents and sediment target ranges as a guide in developing and adopting numeric levels as part of sediment water quality standards.	×	×
<b>9</b>	Upon publication of all the sediment criteria guidance documents, EPA should require all States and Tribes to adopt and implement numerical sediment criteria into their water quality standards within three years.	×	×
<b>10</b>	EPA should require States and Tribes to select a single value within the range as their water quality criterion (where data are sufficient).	×	×
<b>11</b>	States should have adopted sediment criteria that support State designated uses by the end of 200X. ???	×	×
<b>12</b>	If EPA disapproves the new standard submitted by a State or Tribe (because EPA determines that it is not scientifically defensible), or if EPA determines that a new or revised clean sediment standard is necessary for a State or Tribe (because EPA determines that the State or Tribe has not demonstrated reasonable progress toward developing numerical sediment standards), EPA should initiate rulemaking to promulgate sediment criteria values that will support the designated use of the waterbody and are appropriate to the region and waterbody types.	×	×

<b>Overview of National Sediment Strategy</b>			
<b>#</b>	<b>Statement</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>
<b>13</b>	EPA should establish Regional Sediment Teams to help implement the National Strategy. Each Team should include a coordinator from each Region. The Regional Coordinator will foster the development and implementation of State projects, databases, clean sediment criteria and standards, and the award of financial assistance to States and Tribes to support these endeavors.	×	×

<b><i>The Key Elements of the Strategy</i></b>			
<b>#</b>	<b>Statement</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>
<b>1</b>	One well-defined spatial framework which can be used to define a region for sediment assessment is the “ecoregion” system developed by James Omernik of the EPA Corvallis, Oregon laboratory.	×	×
<b>2</b>	The guidance manuals should include discussions on the following:		
<b>2a</b>	Sediment indicators	×	×
<b>2b</b>	Suggested target ranges organized by geographic region, waterbody type, and designated uses	×	×
<b>2c</b>	Sampling and analytic techniques	×	×
<b>2d</b>	Implementation of abatement practices	×	×
<b>3</b>	The EPA National Sediment Team should be composed of representatives from the following:		
<b>3a</b>	EPA Office of Water	×	×
<b>3b</b>	A Coordinator for each EPA Region	×	×
<b>3c</b>	3-5 State/Tribal representatives	×	×
<b>3d</b>	Representatives of other Federal Agencies	×	×
<b>4</b>	Each Region Sediment Team should be composed of representatives from the following:		

<b><i>The Key Elements of the Strategy</i></b>			
<b>#</b>	<b>Statement</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>
<b>4a</b>	1 Regional Coordinator	×	×
<b>4b</b>	1 Office of Water representative		
<b>4c</b>	1 State Representative from each State in the Region	×	×
<b>4d</b>	Other Federal/State/Local representatives as needed	×	×

<b>Technical Guidance Document – Rivers and Streams</b>			
<b>#</b>	<b>Statement</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>
<b>1</b>	The guidance should emphasize watershed-scale assessments and management approaches.	×	×
<b>2</b>	The guidance should include case histories and descriptions of demonstration projects.	×	×
<b>3</b>	Sediment surveys should address both spatial and temporal variability including seasonality and in some instances variation over the course of a day.	×	×
<b>4</b>	Some of the parameters or indicators to consider for rivers and streams include:		
<b>4a</b>	Early warning indicators (e.g., land use changes, changes in hydrology)	×	×
<b>4b</b>	Suspended sediment	×	×
<b>4c</b>	Black disk depth	×	×
<b>4d</b>	Turbidity	×	×
<b>4e</b>	Bed material size	×	×
<b>4f</b>	Embeddedness	×	×
<b>4g</b>	Pool measures	×	×
<b>4h</b>	Width-depth ratios	×	×
<b>4i</b>	Cross-sections	×	×
<b>4j</b>	Bank stability	×	×
<b>4k</b>	Invertebrates	×	×
<b>4l</b>	Fish counts	×	×

<b>Technical Guidance Document – Rivers and Streams</b>			
<b>#</b>	<b>Statement</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>

<b>Modeling, Data Storage, and Data Processing – Rivers and Streams</b>			
<b>#</b>	<b>Statement</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>
<b>1</b>	An element of each guidance document should be a convenient desktop, PC-based data storage program.	×	×
<b>2</b>	The use of a standard PC-based data storage program will enhance data assessment and promote coordinated interstate surveys and data sharing.	×	×
<b>3</b>	EPA should develop a nationwide database of sediment-related monitoring data for rivers and streams.	×	×
<b>4</b>	Existing models for assessing sediment loading to rivers and streams are sufficient.	×	×
<b>5</b>	Existing models for assessing the impact of sediment loading on rivers and streams are sufficient.	×	×
<b>6</b>	If existing models are not sufficient, emphasis should be placed on developing new models (rather than enhancing existing models).	×	×



<b>Management and Evaluation – Streams and Rivers</b>			
<b>#</b>	<b>Statement</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>
<b>1</b>	The following issues and actions are appropriate for dealing with the abatement of sediment impacts in streams and rivers:		
<b>1a</b>	Land use— Include land use as a separate early warning indicator (i.e., if development is proposed in a watershed, an environmental impact study should be done to assess the potential impact of such development on the surrounding waterbody).	×	×
<b>1b</b>	Channel restoration— Minimize the sediment loadings by constructing channels to help reduce the rapid sediment flush from one segment of the waterbody to another.	×	×
<b>1c</b>	Hydrology, hydraulics (flow regime, storm water management, stream regulation)—Identify natural hydrologic regimes and use such information in addressing dam operations to better replicate natural conditions in the area while generating power or preserving intended reservoir levels.	×	×
<b>1d</b>	Impoundment removal— Remove man-made impoundments that have lost their utility and are now the causes of flow interruption and sources of excessive sediment and water quality degradation.	×	×
<b>1e</b>	Restoration of riparian and floodplain wetlands— Implement programs designed to restore riparian and floodplain wetlands.	×	×
<b>1f</b>	Storm water management— Implement storm water BMPs such as constructing ponds, wetlands, infiltration and detention basins, and diversions.	×	×

<b>Research Needs – Rivers and Streams</b>
<b>Statement</b>
The following research needs should be addressed for rivers and streams: